MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 NOVEMBER 1981

Fes Summit Preparatory Meeting

Ministerial Discussions -- Rabat radio reported that the Arab foreign ministers completed discussion of issues on the agenda of their summit preparatory meeting. In remarks broadcast by the radio, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi noted that the talks had focused on "very important questions" related to the Arab-Israeli conflict and Arab relations with other countries. He said the U.S.-Israeli strategic "alliance" and Arab-European relations were among the issues discussed, noting that the ministers stressed that U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation threatens Arab-U.S. friendship and cooperation. He also said the ministers regretted the decision of four European states to participate in the Sinai multinational force. The radio then broadcast remarks by Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, who said a drafting committee comprising Morocco, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the PLO would meet on 24 November to review the recommendations to be submitted to the summit conference.

Saudi Peace Plan -- Noting that Chedli Klibi told newsmen that the foreign ministers held conflicting views on the eight-point Saudi peace plan, Algiers radio reported that in view of their failure to agree on the plan, the delegates decided to submit it to the summit conference. The Bahraini news agency WAKH reported that Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal denied reports that several Arab foreign ministers had rejected the Saudi plan and said views expressed on the plan were positive and constructive overall. Prince al-Faysal said Saudi Arabia had submitted the plan on the basis that it is open to discussion and amendment. INA reported that Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi had proposed postponing any discussion of the Saudi plan during the current summit, asserting that it could be presented to the 13th Arab summit in 1982 after comprehensive international contacts are conducted. Earlier, INA confirmed that during his speech to the 22 November foreign ministers meeting, Hammadi had announced Iraq's opposition to the peace plan. Hammadi said Iraq rejects the plan on principle and because it contains an "explicit" recognition of Israel. Meanwhile, JANA reported that the Libyan delegation completely rejected the inclusion of the Saudi peace plan on the agenda of the summit conference. On the other hand, in a speech to the conference reported by Amman radio, Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim expressed Jordan's support for the Saudi plan, describing it as a positive development that is in line with international resolutions and with Arab and Islamic summit conference resolutions.

Following reports that PLO spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar had announced the PLO's rejection of the Saudi plan, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that an official source in the Palestinian leadership stated that the PLO Executive Committee had not authorized Abu Mayzar to speak about the plan on its behalf. KUNA reported that in a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said a majority of PLO Executive Committee members reject the Saudi peace plan in its present form. Hawatimah asserted that by saying whoever accepts Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's peace proposals must accept the Saudi plan, PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has "drowned himself in a series of inaccurate analogies." No Palestinian leader, regardless of his position, has the right to impose his personal decision on the Palestinian revolution and its organization, Hawatimah added.

Syrian Working Paper -- Damascus radio reported that the foreign ministers approved "in its entirety" a Syrian working paper submitted to the conference. Earlier, SANA carried the text of the paper, which calls on the summit conference to make it inadmissible for any Arab party to achieve separately any solution to the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Any proposed solution will be unacceptable unless backed by a specially convened Arab summit conference, the paper continues. According to KUNA, these proposals are an attempt to block the Saudi initiative. The Syrian working paper also stressed the need to achieve strategic balance with Israel and to continue the boycott of Egypt.

Libyan Proposals -- Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio reported that in a speech to the foreign ministers, Libyan Secretary for Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi called for the adoption of the military option rather than the political option to resolve the Palestinian issue. Asserting that U.S.-Israeli ties frustrate all attempts at a political settlement, he called for burial of the Saudi peace plan and urged the adoption of measures to check the danger posed by the United States and Israel, including a review by the Arab states of their relations with the United States.

Iraqi Delegation, Proposals -- INA announced that 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, is leading the Iraqi delegation to the Arab summit. Later, INA reported that Iraq had submitted three draft resolutions for the summit's consideration: The first denounces the U.S. middle east policy, especially the Camp David accords; the second condemns U.S.-Arab relations; and the third states that it will be possible to establish normal relations with Egypt only if the Egyptian Government renounces the Camp David accords.

Meanwhile, in a report on Iraq's proposals for a review of the composition of the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) in Lebanon, INA said the Iraqi working paper on Lebanon calls for the participation of several Arab countries in the ADF. The ADF should remain loyal to its mission, it says, and refrain from interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs.

Sudan Motion, Delegation -- According to SUNA, the Arab League Foreign Ministers Council Secretariat rejected a motion by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front that Sudan be expelled or suspended from the Arab League because of its relations with Egypt. Another SUNA report announced that First Vice President Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil will lead the Sudanese delegation to the Arab summit. Last week SUNA had reported that President Ja'far Numayri would attend. SUNA gave no explanation for the change.

Sinai Multinational Force

According to AFP, the EEC issued a communique announcing that the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Netherlands will contribute troops to the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers (MFO). The communique stipulates that their participation in no way affects their "well-known policy on other aspects of problems in the region," and that the force has no other role but to maintain peace in the Sinai after the final Israeli withdrawal. It reserves the right of participation in other international accords to maintain peace in the region and stresses that the four countries consider their participation in the MFO to be "totally separate and independent from" the rest of the Camp David accords. The communique notes that the decision to participate was based on the EEC's Middle East policy as defined in the June 1980 Venice declaration. Jerusalem radio later announced that Australia had also decided to contribute troops to the force.

An official source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry stated that Egypt received the EEC decision with satisfaction, MENA reported. However, Jerusalem radio cited an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman as stating that the announcement appears to contradict the Camp David accords. The spokesman added that the Cabinet will discuss the issue next week. A later Jerusalem radio report said Israel will probably reject the EEC countries' participation.

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH AAPSO CONFERENCE

Ratebzad Address

LD201634 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The working session of the AAPSO Presidium, which opened yesterday in the Revolution Council headquarters with a speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolution Council, began in the Intercontinental Hotel today.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and first chairman of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization welcomed once again the guest delegations to the capital of revolutionary Afghanistan. During a speech at the morning session she said:

As the banner of Afro-Asian people's solidarity, we are paying serious attention to the growing unity of the progressive forces, the consolidation of the general peace, to preventing the escalation of tension and the arms race, to intensifying the people's struggle against imperialism and to securing the independence of newly-independent colonized countries.

AAPSO, as history has shown, has played a formidable role in unifying the Afro-Asian people's actions for independence, progress and peace and in consolidating the Nonaligned Movement's position in the world struggle against imperialism, in expanding friendship, and cooperation and in the common struggle of this movement with its neutral allies, that is, the socialist camp.

In another part of her speech, Dr Ratebzad said: We are fully aware of AAPSO's struggles and humane strivings in the confrontations with the imperialism [word indistinct] of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet forces. The convening of this organization's conference in our country and the delegates resolute support for Afghanistan's revolution are important symbols of AAPSO's revolutionary solidarity with the Afghan revolution.

Dr Ratebzad added: We regard the convening of this conference especially in the present circumstances and conditions where the imperialist interference in our internal affairs is being further intensified as an important event in our confrontation with imperialist interference and conspiracies of the international reactionary forces and as an important event for long-lasting peace in the region.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that after the start of the session Nuri Abd ar-Razzaq, AAPSO general secretary, spoke briefly about the conference preparatory session and asked the conference participants to discuss the Secretariat report and to evaluate it. The correspondent added that messages from Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and M. al-Qadhdhafi to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolution Council, on the occasion of the AAPSO Presidium meeting in Kabul were read out at the morning session. The messages contained best wishes for the successful conclusion of the meeting.

Today's session ended about 1900.

Karmal Receives Delegations

LD211258 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, received this afternoon the heads of the delegations attending the 10th AAPSO conference and the conference Presidium in the Gol-Khana Palace and spoke with them in a very friendly and comradely atmosphere.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization; Mahmud Barialay, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; and Dr Sayd (?Ali) Zara, vice chairman of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization, were present at this meeting.

Babrak Karmal, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, Revolutionary Council, Revolutionary Council Presidium, Government and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan, began his speech to the visitors by once again expressing his appreciation for their participation in the 10th AAPSO Presidium session and his best wishes for the successful work of the session.

Babrak Karmal said: It is 'pleasure and honor for Afghanistan that the 10th AAPSO Presidium session is being held in Kabul -- the capital of revolutionary Afghanistan. Today AAPSO is regarded as one of the formidable forces in the liberation struggle of people on the Afro-Asian continent.

In touching on the DRA's foreign policy, Babrak Karmal added: The foreign policy of Afghanistan is founded on the basis of one important and vital principle -- the defense of peace.

He added: It is clear to all progressive humanity and those who regard themselves reponsible for the future civilization of man that the world of capitalism is facing a dreadful crisis, and in order to struggle against this crisis all the U.S. industrial machinery operates on [word indistinct] and in accordance with the nature of this monopoly all the capitalist countries, under the patronage of the United States, have taken a warmongering attitude: in other words: the militarist policy of the world of capitalism is further intensified. This policy by itself is the enemy of complete disarmament, detente and peace in the world.

Therefore, it is the duty of progressive hamanity and the progressive organizations of the world -- whether parties or progressive governments -- to defend peace, detente and hard struggle against war and warmongering. This struggle should not be passive but should be active and self-sacrificing.

Bagrak Karmal went on to say that as officially stated in all speeches by party and government leaders, Afghanistan clearly declares that peace must be secured in the region and that it wants to have friendly relations with all countries in the world, especially the neighboring countries of Iran and Pakistan.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that at the end of Karmal's talk, which was welcomed by continuous applause and passionate feelings, Nuri Abd ar-Razzaq, general secretary of the DRA Government, the heroic people of Afghanistan and Babrak Karmal who have prepared the ground for the 10th AAPSO Presidium session in Kabul, the capital of the revolutionary Afghanistan.

'Text' of Karmal Speech

LD220730 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Kabul, 21 Nov (BAKHTAR) -- Following is the full text of the speech of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the CC of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA addressing the 10th session of the Presidium of AAPSO which opened here yesterday. [as received]

Permit me, first of all, on behalf of the Central Committee of PDPA, Revolutionary Council and people of Afghanistan and on my own behalf, to welcome and greet you, dear dependable representatives of the way of peace, social progress, freedom, justice and human rights, having come here to express your militant solidarity with the revolutionary Afghanistan that is presently subjected to the most shameless plots, aggressions and armed interventions by imperialism, chauvinism and reaction; and so I present my warm revolutionary salutations to you, representatives of peace and solidarity.

The revolutionary working people of Afghanistan view the work of this conference, which is manifestation of the lasting solidarity of the brotherly peoples with our people in their struggle against the undeclared war unleashed by U.S.-led imperialism, Chinese criminal hegemonists, Arab and regional reaction, for safeguarding the territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty of our country, with great value and appreciation. They are deeply convinced that the current conference shall mete out another telling below to imperialism, Maoist Chinese leadership, regional and Arab reaction.

The undeclared war on the part of imperialism and reaction against the democratic and revolutionary Afghanistan is not an isolated phenomenon, but it is a part of extensive counterattack of international imperialism against the world forces of peace and social progress. The key to victory in this great historic battle is solely the ever more expansion and consolidation of the militant solidarity of the three revolutionary detachments of our era, the world socialist system, the emancipative working class movement in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movements the world over, relying on the valiant struggle of the people of our country for freedom, prosperity and betterment of the broad masses of our people.

The Afro-Asian People Solidarity Organization, which has convened the current meeting in the capital of our country, Kabul, under the conditions of 20th anniversary celebrations of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) towards extending its support to the just struggle of our people, has all along been defending the struggle of the oppressed peoples for emancipation from the colonial bondage of helping in the struggle of the newly-liberated countries for their economic independence.

The revolutionary working people of Afghanistan have highly evaluated the great contribution being made by the AAPSO in consolidating, promoting and expanding the militant bonds of national liberation movements and NAM with the socialist countries. This solidarity movement is a special kind of mutual cooperation and impact amongst the three revolutionary forces of our era, at the van of which is world socialist system led by USSR.

The balance of class forces at the international arena is increasingly turning in favour of deepening detente, peace, democracy, social progress and socialism, and to the disadvantage of war, imperialism, racism, apartheid, fascism and zionism. Confronted with crushing defeats, the USA resorts to an anti-peace-adventurist line. The military programmes, the production of N-bombs and the allusion to a limited nuclear war in the European Continent, lately mentioned by President Reagan, international terrorism, military preparations, the hectic arms race and the policy of reviving the cold war that have, as a corollary, brought complications in international relations, on the part of us, have evoked serious concern among the peace-loving forces of the world. Yet due to the peace policy of Soviet Union, the policy which has organic links with the nature of socialist society, the schemes of imperialism have been doomed to failure and the efforts directed to avert the catastrophe of an atomic war and the obtaining strong roots of the principle of peaceful coexistence in the international relations have triumphed on a wider scale.

Since the victory of the April anti-feudalism, anti-imperialist, national democratic revolution and, specially, its new phase, U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and all the reactionary forces of world and region with their concerted malicious efforts have been putting hurdles in the socio-economic development of our country, and by organizing bases of military instruction have been training and equipping with arms the counter-revolutionary Afghan bandits on the territory of Pakistan, the country which acts as a springboard for military aggression and intervention of imperialism against our country. Thus they have launched widespread sabotage and subversion against our country. But despite all the shameless conspiracies of imperialism and hegemonism, our people carry on their humane struggle for the construction of a new society. Even currently the various sectors of our national economy are harmoniously developing. The production activity of most industrial units, having been built with the fraternal help of socialist countries, is satisfactory. Similarly, the balance sheet of agricultural produce indicates a worthwhile increase in the growth rate.

Presently, our national democratic revolution is at the stage of executing the general democratic tasks of implementing the land reforms, which have entered into their second phase, of consolidating the foundations of our national economy which has subsequently raised the living standards of the working people in harmony with the laws of social development. The overall creative and tireless work which our party and revolutionary government have accomplished in the spheres of social and economic development, and the preparation and framing of developmental plans point out that the great effects of internationalist and disinterested assistance of the great country of USSR are prominent on this score.

Due to the wise, realistic and sensible policy pursued by People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, vanguard of the working class and all the working people of Afghanistan, the trust and confidence of the working people of our country in revolution are enhancing swiftly this score. The return of thousands of our oppressed countrymen to their revolutionary land is the logical outcome of this state of affairs. One of the great gains of the indefatigable work of our party and revolutionary government is the expansion of the social basis of the national democratic revolution of Afghanistan that is materially embodied and continuously gains wider dimensions in the national fatherland front. The logical result of the efforts of our party and over the society as a whole is the ensuring of democratic and revolutionary legality in our country.

Our current victorious measures towards the socio-economic advancement have logical connection with the important factor of organizational and ideological consolidation of our party. As regard to organization, our party has changed into a militant and disciplined party. During the hard revolutionary times that our party has undergone through so far, all our party members have very well displayed their political maturity, revolutionary hardness, loyalty to the party ideals and patriotism. Our party members recognize with deep knowledge the conditions of the country, region and world and are well aware of the difficulties of socio-economic reconstruction of our society. Admittedly, this situation demands a high level of organizationalism, discipline and unity from us. Rallying all forces in a single rank, consolidating persistently the party and its unity, we will definitely and eventually accomplish the difficult tasks facing us with our revolutionary humaneness. The iron unity of our party has been ensured. No other unsound deviation can fracture it. This process goes on developing permanently and there is no stop to our ideas at any point. They must develop. For us, this is a general law accepting no exceptions.

The foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is based on the principles of peaceful co-existence among different socio-economic systems and on the principle of NAM and international militant solidarity. As a peace-loving country, our revolutionary government has been making unceasing, tireless efforts for the preservation and consolidation of friendly ties with all the countries, especially with the neighbouring countries, on the basis of mutual respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. It consistently and decisively supports the common endeavours of all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world for ensuring peace, disarmament, freedom, social progress and mutually beneficial international cooperations among them, and shall not spare any effort in this respect.

Dear friends and comrades: The daily practice of the millions of working human beings of our planet demonstrates that peace is one of most paramount needs of our epoch and fully conforms with the vital interests of the development of human civilization. Not long ago, but the contemporary history of our 20th century indicates that those enemies of man who imposed war on mankind burnt mercilessly innocent children in this catastrophe. The warmongers must not be allowed to repeat the past disastrous tragedies. All the hotbeds of imperialist war and tension on our planet that confront our existing generation and children to annihilation must be put to an end.

It is on the basis of acknowledgement of this fact that the millions of toiling masses of our homeland desire peace and solidarity with all the peaces-loving peoples of the world. They consistently fight on the way of ensuring international security, disarmament and peace in the region and world at large. The cause of peace is bound to triumph, notwithstanding the provocations of its enemies.

The DRA firmly believes that the knotty problems in the international relations can only be solved through constructive dialogues coupled with goodwill. Our party and revolutionary government are convinced that Middle East, South and South-West Asia, Far East, Indian Ocean and Gulf must not remain as seats of tension and source of war dangers for the peoples of the concerned regions and the humanity as a whole. All the military bases of U.S. imperialism must be dissolved and dismantled. We vehemently support the Indian Ocean to be turned into a zone free of nuclear weapons. The only way leading to the solution of the Mideastern conflict is through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including to form an independent state of Palestine. The revolutionary Afghanistan has ever supported and shall support the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people.

Let it be mentioned here that the Soviet peace proposals spelt out in the Indian parliament by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are the sole alternative for bringing back the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, and thus peace proposals put forward in the CPSU's 26th Congress enjoy our all-sided wholehearted support.

Even now-a-days the world public is witness to one of the most shameless aggressive plots of imperialism as regard to heroic Cuba, this glorious island of peace and freedom in Latin America.

While resolutely condemning the intimidation and threat against heroic Cuba and considering it a serious threat to world peace, above all, a direct threat to the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Latin American countries, we call upon the world public to rise against this dangerous inhuman game.

In this connection, let it be stressed that the peace programme formulated by Comrade Brezhnev in his report for the decade of eighties is the only substitute in the face of the policy of arms race and revival of cold war on the part of imperialism. We fully back and support the contents of this comprehensive peace programme in our foreign policy operations and concentrate our all-round efforts together with the Soviet Union and all the peace-loving forces of the world on this score. The said proposals and initiatives fully conform with the international peace and security and put a brake on militarist and aggressive forces.

The Government of DRA has given its categorical support to this principle in all international forums, including the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. The revolutionary Afghanistan extends its complete support to the freedom-loving peoples of African, Asian, and Latin American states who have set on the road for freedom, progress and peace, and vehemently condemns the diabolical activities of imperialism for hatching conspiracies against these people and regards them serious perils in the way of world peace.

Dear friends and comrades, let me reiterate in concrete and formulated terms that Afghanistan fully supports the UN's motion over the convention of an international conference to be held in the latter days of 1981 at Colombo in regards to the Indian Ocean aimed at declarating it a peace zone. Similarly it also extends its support to the proposal put forward by three Indo-Chinese nations, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchean and the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, in regard to declaring the regions of Indo-China, Asia and the Indian Ocean as peace zones.

Being itself on its persistent peaceful foreign policy, the Government of the DRA has set forth concrete proposals for the peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan which has become tense under the impact of aggression and intervention of international reaction and for the return of overall conditions to normalcy in the region which is kept and made tension-ridden by imperialism. The historic statement of May 13, 1980 issued by the Government of the DRA encompasses the concrete measures and means for normalization of the situation and relations between the neighbouring countries, Pakistan and Iran, with the DRA, which sadly was not received with reciprocal good-will.

The 24th August 1981's statement of the DRA's Government on the problem of political settlement and the peace initiatives contained therein was welcomed by the progressive states and forces all over the world. The said statement encompassing new, practicable and concrete initiatives of the DRA's Government was appraised as a dependable document in which the necessary flexibility for solution of the political situation around our country figures prominently and which shows our sincere readiness for resolving the issues. Despite serious and practical proposals put forward on the part of us, the Pakistani Government has taken no practical steps whatsoever on its turn for carrying out negotiations so as to solve the political situation around Afghanistan and to improve relations between the two countries. The conditions in the region not only did not improve but have further deterioriated and the subversive and aggressive acts against our country still continue; whereas the DRA's Government has expressed its readiness to enter into a dialogue at any time in bilateral or trilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran in the presence or absence of the UN secretary general or his representative for settlement of political conflicts.

The unceasing, consistent struggle of the Government of the DRA to pull out of the obtaining conditions in the region which are the outcome of intrigues, aggressions and interferences of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction committed against our country and to solve all the outstanding issues is demonstrative of our peaceful foreign policy. The August 24th 1981 statement has even prompted our enemies to confess that the said proposals contain the necessary flexibility and practical ways and means for the solution of problems in comprehensive and concrete form.

Dear friends and comrades, the DRA, which in itself is one of the founders of NAM, believes that the said movement, as a major current in international politics based on its anti-imperialist position and measures and on its struggle in the way of international peace and security, enjoys the high status and prestige in the international arena. The development of the international situation and the dangerous moves of the bulwark of war and imperialism put the demand on NAM to stand firmly in the worldwide front against imperialism at the side of its natural ally, the bulwark of peace and socialism, and rein the unquenchable thirst of war tension and arms race of imperialism.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hopes on this historic day of the declaration of international militant solidarity of AAPSO with the people and revolution of Afghanistan that all the peace-loving nations, all the peoples of non-aligned countries may extend their support to the working people of our fatherland who are courageously fighting the difficult struggle against international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and the criminal Chinese hegemonists, in the way of basic social, economic and cultural transformations. We highly evaluate the great support of the peoples with our revolution and it is this support which can turn into a great material force in our just struggle against imperialism.

Our revolutionary party and state have discovered in their historical and concrete practice that the solidarity of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries and of all the anti-imperialist forces all-sidedly enjoyed by not only revolutionary Afghanistan but all the national liberation movements in the three continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America has played a tremendous role in the defence of the gains of revolution, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRA against the foreign aggression and intervention.

The history of national liberation movements in our century has always found the all-round support of the USSR in the anti-imperialist struggle for national independence and social progress, and currently this great part of the revolutionary movement of our epoch relies with confidence on the disinterested help of the great country of soviets.

The revolutionary Afghanistan highly assesses and thanks the disinterested help of its great historical friend, the USSR, which since the achievement of our country's independence until now and, specially, in the most critical time of the history of our country when the gains of the April revolution, our territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty were in jeopardy, has been standing at our side.

Comrades and dear friends, the PDPA, people and Government of the DRA highly appraise the convocation of the AAPSO's Presidium meeting in our country and attach immense value to it. They are convinced that the militant solidarity of the newly-freed peoples in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress is an urgent task.

We are sure that the convention of this conference in our revolutionary country under the present circumstances constitutes a very important step towards ever more broadly rallying and organizing all the peace-loving progressive forces of the region and world and towards intensification of their just anti-imperialist struggle for peace and social progress.

Our people clearly feel that the convocation of this conference is one of the most supreme living manifestations and a demonstration of unstinted revolutionary and fraternal solidarity of AAPSO with our oppressed people in the just but difficult and multi-faceted struggle. We keep alive in the bottoms of our hearts our boundless revolutionary gratitude on this occasion for all members of this organization.

The coming lucky and prosperous generations of our country shall look back with thanks to this present conference as a sacred human endeavour to help the progressive struggle of our people.

Boundless thanks to AAPSO.
Long live international revolutionary solidarity.
Long live peace, democracy and social progress.
Death to the war-mongering and aggressive imperialism.

Conclusion of Conference

LD221356 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The AAPSO Presidium proposal on Afghanistan was read at the end of last night's session by Alfred [name indistinct], secretary general of the African National Congress.

A message from the conference to the people of Afghanistan was then read by Mohammad Hassan al-Haq, the Libyan delegate.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organization, read a statement closing the conference which was warmly received by the participatns.

Dr Ratebzad said: The people of Afghanistan will never forget your statement of solidarity in this revolutionary [words indistinct] of their country's life. You have gathered here on behalf of your people and nations to express solidarity with the people and revolution of Afghanistan and to express pride in the imperialist, heroic struggles.

She added: On behalf of the people of Afghanistan, especially the women of my country -- the women who have given their husbands, fathers and sons to the revolution; those who have lost their dearest ones as a result of the crimes, recklessness and cruelty of the enemies of the revolution -- I present their most sincere, warmest greetings and appreciation to you for having gathered here to renew your unity and support for them.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad said, we have decided to create a beautiful future for our children, and no satanic force can stop us on the path of this noble aspiration. Your presence in Afghanistan and the convening of the 10th AAPSO Presidium conference demonstrate that all freedom-loving and progressive people are on the side of the people of Afghanistan and that the world's heart goes out for Afghanistan's revolution.

Expressing thanks to the participants in the 10th AAPSO Presidum conference in Kabul, Dr Anahita Ratebzad wished them good luck.

Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq, general secretary of the AAPSO, announced the conclusion of the conference and, on behalf of the participants, expressed appreciation and thanks for the hospitality of the people and Government of the DRA and for the facilities provided by the DRA Government.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports the 10th AAPSO Presidium conference ended last night in an atmosphere of joy and happiness and with expressions of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan.

According to another report, a reception was given this evening in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the DRA Friendship, Peace and Solidarity Organization in honor of the delegations and representatives of solidarity organizations who participated in the 10th AAPSO Presidium conference in Kabul. The reception was attended by members of the Politburo, Central Committee, Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, chairmen and delegations of social organizations, the head of the Islamic Affairs Department, cadres, high-ranking party and government officials and ambassadors of friendly countries in Kabul.

Delegates' Press Conference

LD231026 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari and Pashto 1600 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] AAPSO Secretary General Nuri Abd ar-Razzaq, and his deputies took part in a press conference yesterday at the International Hotel and answered journalists' questions, the text of which follows:

At the opening of the press conference AAPSO Secretary General Nuri Abd ar-Razzaq said: First of all I would like to express thanks for this opportunity to speak to domestic and foreign journalists and to present to you the results and messages of the conference which we held in Kabul, that is the 10th AAPSO Presidium conference.

The decision to hold this conference was taken during the conference held on 13 March in the capital of the PDRY. At the conference a number of topics and particular issues were discussed on which the participants exchanged views, and resolutions were also adopted.

The major points of the topics we discussed at the meetings, in addition to expressing solidarity with the people of Afghanistan who are experiencing special conditions in defending their revolution, included an exchange of views on the following international issues:

First, the extremely dangerous line which the United States has taken in relation to its world strategy and its foreign policy, particularly in connection with the intensification of the arms race. Nuclear weapons have become the cause of increased tension in international relations and the wasting of financial and monetary resources of countries which could have used them for the prosperity of the masses.

The aggravation of the international situation is dangerous, not only in Europe, where the situation is tense as a result of the senseless decision on the deployment of nuclear missiles, but also in all the developing world. The participants of the meeting directly touched upon this dangerous circumstance.

The participants also discussed the aggravation of the arms race in the world, particularly in those parts of the world which are very sensitive and dangerous and are a virtual powderkeg, such as in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region, and they spoke about the schemes of the NATO aggressive military organization.

The postponement of the SALT II talks, caused by the ruling circles of U.S. imperialism, was discussed. Development strategy was another conference topic about which we agreed that arms and the intensification of the arms race have endangered the economic life of developing countries; here, also, topics relating to the African and Asian continents were analyzed. Most importantly the issues of South-West Africa and the unification of the South African liberation movement under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

The new agression of the South African Government against the frontline nations in southern Africa, especially Angola and Mozambique, and also the new military agreements which endanger the states and progressive regimes of the Horn of Africa, were also discussed.

Most of the conference time was devoted to issues in the Middle East, which is another hotbed of tension in the world. In this regard the delegates condemned the sinister schemes of the United States and its new designs against the liberation movement of the Arab world. In particular they analyzed the situation which has arisen because of the already concluded agreements between the United States and Egypt and Israel. It was assessed by the conference that, as a result of this new collaboration, the Middle East has entered a new phase of tension, which has resulted in the attack on southern Lebanon, the air attack on Beirut, the attack on the Iraqi nuclear installation and the so-called [word indistinct] policy, the aim of which is to isolate and ensnare the Arab world's liberation movements. These events have created a new and more dangerous situation in the Middle East and have eliminated the possibility of resolving some issues.

The 10th AAPSO Presidium session opened on the anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement. Brothers, the most important part of the work of the conference was support for the Nonaligned Movement, and particularly its anti-imperialist character. The conference resolutions (?include) one on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement; a message concerning total disarmament; and a message on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the creation of the African National (?Congress). The conference also approved the program of its work and prepared the resolution of its organization. This was a brief, general report on our conference in Kabul.

A BAKHTAR correspondent asked what measures AAPSO, as a democratic and anti-imperialist organization, has taken concerning support for the resolution and the people of Afghanistan, particularly after its new development stage.

The answer was: Because of its character, our organization has consistently defended the Sawr revolution from the beginning and has organized propaganda in favor of the Afghan revolution. In all international forums, in world gatherings and conferences, the AAPSO representatives have not forgotten Afghanistan and will not do so; delegations have been sent to various countries in this connection. Our organization was able to hold a conference in Kabul to express resolute support for and solidarity with Afghanistan. Moreover, last May at the Colombo conference our organization formed an international commission to assess the reasons for the development of the situation around Afghanistan. This commission, headed by 'Abdol 'Aziz, was formed to find a way to resolve the issues around Afghanistan. Thus, on the agenda of our conferences and discussions, we have always included support for Afghanistan; if you study all the documents of our conferences this fact will be proved to you.

A representative of HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR asked: How do you assess the choice of Kabul, the DRA capital, as host for the 10th AAPSO Presidium session?

Nuri Abd ar-Razzaq replied: The fact is that this invitation, which was extended at a particular and fixed stage, is itself indicative of the importance attached to Afghanistan being the host of the AAPSO meeting.

A representative of the ANIS daily asked how AAPSO assessed the DRA proposals dated 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 concerning the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan.

The reply was: Generally, AAPSO does not interfere in a country's specific political proposal. This organization only assesses the proposals from the viewpoint of what new step the proposed initiative constitutes in settling regional and other issues. The 14 May 1980 proposal was a step which the DRA took toward a basis for a comprehensive settlement of international issues. The 24 August 1981 proposal was actually complementary to the 14 May 1980 proposal; by that I mean that it went a step further. The 24 August 1981 proposals envisaged the format of bilateral or tripartite talks and also the presence of the UN secretary general or his representative in the talks. Thus, the proposals gave an official status to the UN representative in the planned talks.

The HIWAD daily's representative said: It is obvious that as a result of the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism, the situation in the region is daily becoming graver and tenser as it wants to transform Pakistan into an arsenal. The situation in the gulf is becoming graver and more complicated with each passing day and the Iran-Iraq war started as a result of the interference of U.S. imperialism. With regard to seeking a solution to the questions around Afghanistan, efforts are made to avoid finding such a solution because of U.S. interference. I ask esteemed (Ebrahimov) to express his views concerning the role of the Kabul conference toward the settlement of issues in our region and in foiling the schemes of imperialism and, finally, in consolidating the region's national and progressive forces. Also, how does he assess this role?

The reply was as follows: The creation of differences among the states and nations of the region, which you pointed out, is one of the foundations of the policy of imperialism, which in particular is seeking to stifle the liberation movements of the region and to crush them in the Arab world and in the Gulf region. Imperialism, with its collaborating forces, is trying to create problems for peoples. The nations of the Arab world and the Gulf region and southern Asia are aware of these plans and schemes of imperialism. The slogan of U.S. imperialism is to divide and rule, and it follows this policy on the continent of Africa.

The dispute between Iraq and Iran is part of this policy of creating dissension among states and the peoples of the region, which will benefit no one but imperialism. Our organization believes that imperialist, Zionist and other dark reactionary forces are the cause of increasing problems and differences in this region. We, in the framework of our organization, have expressed regret at the occurence and the continuation of war between Iraq and Iran. I would like to add another point, that imperialism creates all these problems and disunity for only one aim in the region and in the world: to plunder and loot the natural resources of countries and thus increase its power. As the famous poet, Sa'di, says: A scorpion does not sting because it is bad; it is its nature to sting.

The AAPSO secretary general has told you a great deal about what the organization is doing. I would like to add that AAPSO has decided to set up a broadcasting center for Asia and the Middle East, to be located in Hanoi, the capital of the SRV. The aim of establishing this center is to further the organization's progressive world aims through broadcasting. This center's elected bodies and commissions will come from the four-part division of Asia into North Asia, Southeast Asia, West Asia and South Asia. At the 10th AAPSO Presidium session in Kabul the regional deputy chairmen also met and elected Afghanistan's representative as deputy chairman of the West Asia Broadcasting Commission. This will naturally have the effect of disseminating news of the Afghan revolution throughout Asia.

THREE PAKISTANI EMBASSY PERSONNEL EXPELLED

BK231551 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] In New Delhi, an employee of the Pakistan Embassy, Gul Zaman, was apprehended red-handed last Saturday while receiving classified documents relating to India's defense. He confessed his complicity in the act. Gul Zaman is an accounts clerk of the Pakistan Embassy. He and two other employees of the embassy have been expelled from India.

Further Details

OW231538 Hong Kong AFP in English 1500 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Three non-diplomatic employees of the Pakistan Embassy here were expelled today for "indulging in espionage activities against India," it was officially announced tonight.

The expulsion followed information given by an accounts clerk of the embassy who had been caught "red handed" on Saturday, while receiving documents and information relating to India's defence matters, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said.

The spokesman made this disclosure in response to queries about a Pakistani Embassy press statement made earlier today alleging that Gul Zaman had been beaten up by plain clothesmen and kept under detention for four hours in a police station here.

The spokesman said that on being questioned the clerk had acknowledged his "undesirable activities and intelligence operations against India."

A Pakistani protest over the matter had been rejected, he added. PTI news agency reports said that informed sources noted with surprise that the Pakistani diplomatic mission here should indulge in espionage activities at a time when Islamabad was talking about no war offers and a desire to improve relations with India. Such acts were not conducive to improve the atmosphere in the bilateral times, PTI quoted the sources as saying.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN, PRC

BK240945 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister has categorically stated that India does not believe in any arms race nor in the theory of deterrence. Such method, she said, only weakens the will of the nation while not deterring opponents.

Addressing senior officials on their completion of the training course of the National Defense Council in New Delhi, the prime minister also said that India does not believe that the manufacture of nuclear weapons would make the country more secure.

She pointed out that India's defense expenditure was one of the lowest in the world even now because the country does not wish to slacken economic development needed to improve the living standards of the people. She made it clear that she firmly believes in self-reliance. This is the keystone of the government's policies.

India, she said, is interested in friendship with the neighboring countries and she is concerned about their security and stability. Weak neighbors, she pointed out, would only be a liability.

Referring to the no-war pact with Pakistan, Mrs Gandhi said the context and manner in which the proposal had been mooted made the government doubt its genuineness. She said India had repeatedly made this proposal but Pakistan had turned it down.

In a reference to India's relations with China, Mrs Gandhi said India had taken the initiative in normalizing relations with that country. She referred to the many friendly exchanges made between the two countries at various levels in recent months. The first task, she said, is to create mutual good will.

The prime minister reiterated her firm belief that in a country of India's dimensions and diversity, democracy is the best suited form. She also underlined the government's resolve to maintain the unity of country and strive for an egalitarian society in which the downtrodden and the weaker section would have their rightful place.

TALKS TO BE HELD WITH PRC 10-14 DEC IN BEIJING

BK201246 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Sino-Indian bilateral talks on various issues, including the border question, will be held in Beijing from the 10th to the 14th of next month. The talks will cover relations in cultural and economic fields also. A senior official level delegation will be led by External Affairs Secretary Eric Gonsalves.

SOVIET OIL MINISTER MALTSEV BEGINS VISIT

BK230617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Soviet Oil Industry Minister Maltsev arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 9-day visit to this country. Maltsev will have wide-ranging talks with Petroleum Minister Sethi on expansion of areas of cooperation between the two countries in the field of oil exploration. Maltsev is heading a 14-member delegation including oil experts. He will also be meeting External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao before he leaves for Dehradun tomorrow to have discussions with the oil and natural gas commission. Maltsev will visit oil installations and also see the progress of oil drilling in Tripura and West Bengal. A protocol is expected to be signed between India and the Soviet Union at the conclusion of Maltsev's visit.

UGANDAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR WEEK'S VISIT

BK231004 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] President of Uganda Dr Milton Obote arrived in New Delhi this morning from Bombay on a week-long visit to India. He was given a ceremonial welcome. The president, the prime minister and her cabinet colleagues were at the airport to receive the dignitary.

Welcoming Dr Obote, President Sanjiva Reddy assured India's full cooperation in Uganda's efforts toward economic rehabilitation. He said India is ready to share with Uganda her experiences in nation building. The president commended the efforts made by Uganda and other East African countries for normalizing their relations.

The Ugandan president said that the keen interest and concern which India has always shown in Africa and its affairs have long been recognized and highly appreciated by the people in the region. He said the role India played and still continues to play in the struggle for freedom in southern Africa is praiseworthy.

Talks With Mrs Gandhi

BK231626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Visiting President of Uganda Dr Milton Obote and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi have expressed their anxiety about the worsening international security environment which they say is affecting all developing countries.

The two leaders had a wide-ranging exchange of views soon after Dr Obote's arrival in the capital. Their meeting, held without any aides, lasted about 100 minutes. Simultaneously, ministers of the two countries had a separate meeting which was devoted entirely to the promotion of bilateral economic relations. It was agreed to sign tomorrow broad-based agreements on trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation and culture and a protocol on agriculture.

Honored at Banquet

BK240401 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] India and Uganda have expressed concern at the escalating arms race which threatens peace and stability in the world.

Speaking at a banquet hosted in honor of visiting President of Uganda Dr Obote in New Delhi last night, President Sanjiva Reddy said induction of highly sophisticated weapons into India's neighborhood will increase tension in the region. He also referred to the continued superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean.

President Reddy called for an end to large-scale induction of arms into the region so that the people can utilize their limited resources for economic progress.

The president condemned the minority regime of South Africa for its apartheid policy. He reaffirmed India's support to the African National Congress and other liberation movements for their fight against dishuman system.

Referring to Namibia, he expressed the hope that the security council's resolution on the independence of that country would be fully implemented.

Wishing Dr Obote all success in the gigantic task of economic rehabilitation of Uganda, President Reddy assured him of India's help in the endeavor.

In his reply, the Uganda president said that enormous spending by developed countries on production of more sophisiticated arms will jeopardize the security of the world. He described India's role in international affairs as most positive and appreciated its unstinted support to the cause of freedom in Africa.

RAJIV GANDHI TALKS TO FOREIGN PRESS CORPS

BK231634 Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Nov (UNI) -- Mr Rajiv Gandhi, MP, has said he has never really thought about being the next prime minister but "family succession is not automatically bad."

"Democracy is really what the people want," Mr Gandhi told the Delhi-based foreign press corps yesterday.

"If the people choose to follow a family, it is because they have a certain faith that they will not be let down."

Mr Gandhi pointed out that democracies older than India had followed dynastic patterns. However, what was important to remember was that the family only got one an entry. This might last only one term in parliament. "If you expect to go further, you have to show that you can do something."

Asked how he liked being Mrs Gandhi's heir-apparent, he replied that this was something created "by the media." And the media, he added, had given the Indian politicians a bad image.

"A lot of politicians," he said, "are good, hard-working people you never even hear of not those making sensational headlines."

Answering questions on a wide range of subjects, Mr Gandhi said, "India really needs a thorough overhaul of the legal system. Laws are much too complicated. Cases in courts must be faster. Police get frustrated. They can't do anything."

Easing of the notoriously complex bureaucratic regulations was also overdue, he said. Once it came, it should liberalise the economy and reduce corruption.

In the coming months, "you might see something" in the way of relaxation of bureaucratic controls. "You have to convince a lot of people that controls should be reduced. We are trying to do it, but can't bulldoze."

Referring to Indo-U.S. relations, Mr Gandhi said, "We Indians would like a better relationship with the Americans. I find it, however, very difficult to understand the attitude of the Reagan government, which supports almost every dictator."

Talking of population control, he said the programme was being implemented now in a less spectacular and more calm fashion than before. "One must convince people, you cannot just bulldoze them."

About Soviet presence in Afghanistan, Mr Gandhi said he had his own opinion. But that opinion, "I would certainly not announce in public," he said with a smile.

BHASKARA-II SATELLITE LAUNCHED FROM USSR

BK201609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpt] India's second earth observation experimental satellite Bhaskara-II was successfully launched at 32 seconds past 1400 Indian standard time [0830 GMT] today. It was launched by an Intercosmos launch vehicle from a Soviet cosmodrome near Moscow. Twenty-five minutes after the lift off the satellite got separated from the rocket and went into orbit. It is now circling the Earth once in every 95 minutes at a height ranging between 525 and 557 Kilometers.

According to the latest report, the satellite is functioning well. It is being tracked by the Indian ground stations at Sriharikota, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Bears Lake near Moscow.

The satellite will become operational after 15 to 20 days and then it will be controlled by the Sriharikota ground station.

Modification of Bhaskara-I

BK220550 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Bangalore, November 15 (UNI) -- Bhaskara-II, getting ready for its launch on Wednesday or Thursday from a Soviet cosmodrome, will take the country a step closer towards establishing an operational satellite-based remote sensing system, according to Indian Space Research Organsation [ISRO].

The experience gained from Bhaskara in terms of spacecraft and sensors design, in-orbit management, ground reception and processing and utilisation of remote sensed data will go a long way in planning and designing Indian remote sensing satellites in the mid-eighties, ISRO sources said. In fact, Bhaskara would be the forerunner of more complex indigenous remote sensing satellites.

The remote sensing technique would be used for a wide range of purposes such as collection of data relating to agriculture, minerals water management, forest inventories and meter-eological studies.

The 440 kg Bhaskara-II, carrying a two-band television camera system and three-frequency radio meter system, will provide a more sensitive atmospheric water content estimate. The satellite is currently undergoing pre-launch testing at a cosmodrome near Volgograd.

The spacecraft had undergone certain configural modifications to avert the snags experienced in Bhaskara-I and to ensure a more reliable and efficient functioning. The changes effected included direct connection of high voltage to the television tube in the camera system to offset the "Copona discarge" that caused the initial breakdown of the camera system of Bhaskara-I. One of the two 19 ghz chains in the radio meter system (Samir) 9-Bhaskara-I has been replaced with a 31 ghz frequency system to provide improved estimates of atmospheric water content. Changes in power and telecommand systems have also been made to reduce the possibility of failures.

Though Indian satellite programme since the launching of Aryabhata in 1975 has registered a remarkable progress, it has not always been smooth sailing.

FINANCE MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON IMF LOAN

BK231618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Finance Minister R. Venkataraman told both houses of parliament today that the government has fully safeguarded the vital economic interests of the country in entering into an agreement with the International Monetary Fund for a 5,000 crore rupee loan. Making a statement on the subject Venkataraman said the government had not allowed, nor would it permit in future, the IMF to abridge the sovereign right of parliament and government to determine national policy. He reiterated that the rupee would not be devalued. India's rupee trade and payment agreements with the Soviet Union and a number of socialist countries would continue. He said these will in no way be affected by arrangements with the IMF. He said further both the adjustment program and the performance criteria agreed to under the loan arrangement are in accordance with our social and political objectives. These reflect our economic priorities and are tailored to our specific circumstances.

Venkataraman was lively cheered by ruling party members in both houses when he announced the successful conclusion of the negotiations with the IMF and its approval to the loan requested by India. Almost all opposition members in both houses walked out in protest. In the Lok Sabha, the walk out was staged before the finance minister made his statement. The opposition was protesting against the speaker's refusal to permit them to move an adjournment motion on the issue. In the Rajya Sabha, the opposition members demanded that all documents relating to the loan should be placed on the table of the house before Venkataraman read out his statement. Members belonging to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Muslim League and National Conference did not join the walk out.

Venkataraman said there is nothing like any signed agreement with the IMF with regard to the loan. He termed it as an arrangement to enable India to draw from the extended fund facility. Under the arrangement, India will limit internal government borrowings to about 12,000 crore rupees and external borrowings to 1.4 billion SDRS during the current financial year. Venkataraman informed the members that a copy of his letter written to the managing director of the IMF in September had already been placed in the parliament library. It also contained copies of the attached memorandum on our economic policies. He said the IMF would send a standard letter with regard to the loan. This was yet to be finalized. However, a draft letter received from the fund will be placed in the parliament library soon, he added.

INDIAN ACTION AGAINST EMBASSY STAFF PROTESTED

BK240650 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Pakistan has lodged a protest with the Indian Government over the violence perpetrated against several members of the staff of the Pakistan Embassy on 21 September [date as heard].

In this connection, the Indian Government has been reminded of its responsibility under the Vienna convention to prevent such incidents.

A Foreign Office spokesman, in a statement issued in Islamabad today, strongly refuted the Indian allegation that members of the embassy's clerical staff were involved in espionage activities.

INDIAN ENVOY ASKED TO WITHDRAW FOUR PERSONNEL

BK241019 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The Indian ambassador in Islamabad was called to the Foreign Office this afternoon and asked to arrange for the withdrawal of four staff members of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad and the Consulate General in Karachi for their involvement in activities prejudicial to the security of Pakistan and inconsistent with their status as members of the diplomatic mission.

Three of the staff members concerned are working at the Indian Consulate General in Karachi and one in the visa section of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad. They have been asked to leave Pakistan within 72 hours.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office said in Islamabad today that the activities of the Indian officials had been kept under watch by security agencies for sometime. They were involved in gathering classified information relating to the defense and security of Pakistan.

TURKEY'S EVREN, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Talks With President Haq

BK231046 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the visiting Turkish head of state, Gen Kenan Evren, held wide-ranging talks in Rawalpindi today on regional, international and bilateral issues.

The Pakistan side included Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Law Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada, Industries Minister Elahi Bux Soomro, the foreign secretary and the Pakistan ambassador to Turkey.

The Turkish side included the member of the National Security Council and Commander of the Turkish Navy Admiral Nejat Tumer, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Minister of Justice Cevdet Mentes, deputy general secretary in the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Turkish ambassador to Pakistan.

Further on Talks

BK231730 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Turkish Head of State Gen Kenan Evren held detailed talks on bilateral matters and regional and international issues in Rawalpindi today. The president of Pakistan expressed his views about big power rivalry on the international level and apprised the Turkish president of developments in the South Asian region, particularly those efforts which are underway to find a political solution of the Afghanistan problem.

The Turkish president apprised Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq of the existing relations between East and West and the situation and developments in Europe and other parts of the world.

Both leaders reveiwed bilateral relations in various fields and expressed satisfaction that in the political field both countries enjoy complete unanimity of views. They expressed their concurrence on ways to increase economic and commercial relations.

The Turkish head of state expressed satisfaction over his visit to Pakistan. He said: This is my first visit to any country and it shows the importance of Turkey's relations with Pakistan.

The Radio Pakistan diplomatic correspondent says that the talks, which lasted more than 3 hours, were held in a very cordial atmosphere and there was complete unanimity of views and opinions.

The Turkish head of state received Pakistan's greatest honor "Nishan-i-Pakistan" in Rawalpindi earlier. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq awarded this honor at a special function in President House.

Turkish head of state Gen Kenan Evren called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this morning. He planted a pine tree sapling at (Shakarparia) hills this afternoon. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq was also present on the occasion. While writing his feelings in the book of distinguished guests, the Turkish head of state said: This plant is a symbol of the friendship between the two countries. He continued: I am confident that with the passage of time the friendship and brotherhood between the two countries will further improve.

Later, the Turkish head of state participated in a reception in his honor at the Foreign Office in Islamabad which was hosted by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. Gen Kenan Evren will host a banquet in Rawalpindi tonight in honor of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Signs Cultural Agreement

BK240501 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Pakistan and Turkey signed two agreements this afternoon. One of them envisages a 3-year program of cultural exchanges. It is in continuation of the implementation of the cultural protocol of 1953 which is renewed every 3 years. It provides for the introduction of the Qaide Azam fellowships to acquaint Turkish brethren with the deeds and ideals of the father of the nation and the ideology of Pakistan. It stipulates the exchange of educational experts, scholars, professors, educational (?aides) and books, bibliographies, publications, visual arts and folk (?song) troupes between Pakistan and Turkey. It also provides for exchange of artists and cultural experts, library equipment, sportsmen, coaches and cooperation between the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN and the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY and journalists of the two countries. The holding of film festivals, book exhibitions and cooperation in the field of broadcasting and telecasting, including the exchange of documentation, also come under the purview of this program.

The other agreement provides for mutual assistance in criminal matters. The federal law minister and the Turkish minister of justice signed the agreement on behalf of their countries.

Hosts Banquet

BK240457 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Turkish head of state Gen Kenan Evren has said the imperishable bonds of love and affection between Turkey and Pakistan will continue to grow with the passage of time.

Speaking at a return banquet given by him in honor of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi a short while ago, he said whatever the situation around Pakistan and Turkey, both countries had always extended complete support to each other.

He said during his current visit to Pakistan he had an opportunity of exchanging views on international matters and he had gained a lot by the experience and wisdom of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

He said the world was passing through a very grave situation and being located in a criticial region, both Turkey and Pakistan should adopt a balanced and wise policy to meet it. There should be greater cooperation among the members of the Islamic Conference. He said with united efforts Pakistan and Turkey could play an effective role in this regard.

Referring to his talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, he said they had provided them an oppprtunity to identify those areas in which bilateral cooperation could be promoted between the two countries.

Replying, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the understanding and identity of views on regional and international matters revealed during their talks would not only be beneficial for Turkey and Pakistan, but is also important for regional and world peace. He said both during their informal talks yesterday and at their formal talks today there was a complete demonstration of close understanding and identity of views on all the regional and international matters. He said he was sure that the visit of Gen Kenan Avren will not only bring the two countries together but also contribute to regional peace.

Haq Remarks at Airport

BK240737 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan's efforts to acquire arms are only for its own defense, which should not cause concern to any country. He was talking to newsmen at Islamabad Airport after seeing off Turkish head of state Gen Kenan Evren, who left for Peshawar this morning.

Asked to comment on the U.S. congressional approval to sell F-16 aircraft to Pakistan, the president said: With God's mercy, we are overcoming our difficulties. He said although the matter of the aircraft sale has been decided, it will take some time before Pakistan receives these aircraft because training the pilots will also take quite some time. He said we have to fulfill many other requirements in the defense sector. The president emphasized that Pakistan is a peace- and freedom-loving country and respects other sovereign nations' independence.

Answering a question on the Turkish head of state's visit, the president described it as very successful and said there is so much identity of our views that it was felt as if one party worked in the two brotherly Muslim countries.

Turkish head of state Gen Kenan Evren was given a warm sendoff when he left Islamabad for Peshawar. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq bid him farewell at the airport. Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, chairman of the joint chief of staff committee; Gen Sawar Khan, vice chief of army staff; Naval Chief Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi and Air Force Chief Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamin, federal ministers, councillors, prominent citizens, diplomatic representatives and high civil and military officials were also present on the occasion.

Haq on Nuclear Bomb

TA241021 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Head of state Gen Kenan Evren who is currently in Pakistan visited Afghan refugee camps near Peshawar this morning. The blanekts and medicines brought by General Evren for the Afghan refugees were given to the Pakistani Red Crescent. After visiting the camps in which 2.4 million refugees live, General Evren went to the Khyber Pass on the Afghanistan border. He will return to Ankara on Friday after visiting Lahore and Karachi.

Meanwhile, Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq has said that Turkey and Pakistan must create fields on which they can cooperate. He was replying to questions by Turkish journalists who are covering General Evren's visit to Pakistan. General Haq said: If the 45 million people of Turkey cooperated with the 84 million people of Pakistan, then this would create joint installations and investments from which both Turkey and Pakistan could benefit.

Asked to comment on reports that Pakistan would make an Islamic atom bomb, General Haq said: We are proud to say that Pakistan can make the bomb.

Noting that certain forces did not want Pakistan to progress, Haq said: They think that if we lay our hands on this toy we might use it irresponsibly. Developing countries have the right to have a developed technology. Nuclear technology is the technology of the future. Actually, it has been developed to a certain stage and is being used by developed countries for peaceful purposes. Then why is the right of Turkey and Pakistan -- two developing countries -- to possess this technology not being recognized. Pakistan is determined to have a nuclear technology.

Replying to another question, Haq said that his country considers Turkey the leader of the Islamic world.

NUCLEAR FREE ZONE FOR S. ASIA PROPOSED AT UN

BK211106 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Pakistan has introduced two draft resolutions in the Main Committee of the UN General Assembly proposing a nuclear free zone in South Asia and security guarantee for nonnuclear weapons states. The proposal, which the Assembly has adopted for a number of years, will come up for vote the next week.

Introducing the resolutions Pakistan's delegate Mansoor Ahmed said Pakistan's initiative for such a zone was rooted in its commitment to nuclear nonproliferation, disarmament and the desire to keep South Asia free of nuclear weapons.

He said the creation of a nuclear weapons free zone in South Asia was a realistic objective which called for earnest efforts on the part of all the countries of the region. He said the countries of the region had more than once declared unilaterally their commitment to nuclear nonproliferation and their determination not to acquire nuclear weapons. These commitments should be translated into a joint declaration. He stressed that the joint declaration should also contain a demand for appropriate assurances and obligations on the part of all the nuclear weapons states. It would constitute an important step toward keeping the region free of nuclear weapons.

Pakistan, he said, was willing to undertake any discussions or consultations necessary to achieve that objective.

He said the nonnuclear weapons states have been emphasizing the special obligation of the nuclear powers to give categorical assurances that nuclear weapons would not be used against them. The Pakistan delegate added that such assurances in order to be effective must be unconditional and legally binding.

COMMENTATOR: UN ENDORSES POLICY TOWARD KABUL

BK211405 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Commentary by Akhtar Dayani]

[Text] Pakistan has once again expressed its willingness to enter into any negotiation with Afghanistan for the solution of the crucial Afghan issue. This offer was reiterated by the Pakistan ambassador to the United Nations during a discussion that followed the massive support to the resolution which sought an end to the stalemate.

The Pakistan ambassador made it absolutely clear that his country had no reservations about entering into negotiations with Afghanistan. He pointed out that the talks could take place with the help of the UN secretary general or his personal representative, who had been making constant efforts to arrive at an amicable and honorable settlement. He debunked allegations that Pakistan was in any way strying to avoid negotiations with Afghanistan. Although the foreign minister of Pakistan had to return to Islamabad on account of pressing engagements, the secretary general of Pakistan's Foreign Ministry was available for any talk in this regard.

The Pakistan ambassador deplored the unhelpful attitude of the Afghan delegate and decried his statement that Afghanistan would continue to violate the air space and territorial integrity of Pakistan. The Pakistan ambassador warned the Afghan delegate that Pakistan had so far exercised restraint but its patience was nearing exhaustion. He also said that further violations would lead to consequences for which Kabul will have to bear responsibility.

The Pakistan delegate, in a forecful and convincing reply to the statement made by the Afghan representative, asserted that his country was always prepared to welcome any visit by a neutral or Islamic observer to the areas where Afghan refugees have been provided shelter on purely humanitarian grounds. During such a visit the exact number of the refugees could also be ascertained.

Pakistan's declaration at the United Nations removed doubts and apprehension, if there were any, about its sincere desire to end the unfortunate situation in the neighboring Muslim and and nonaligned Afghanistan. From the very beginning of the crisis it had been strongly suggesting the need for arriving at an honorable and amicable settlement of the dispute.

The UN verdict in favor of the 44-power resolution expressedly demonstrated the concern of the entire world over the developments in Afghanistan and called for an end to the existing uncertainty. The resolution, which was adopted by a massive vote of 116 in favor to 23 against with 12 abstentions, clearly showed the correct appreciation of Pakistan's point of view. The resolution called for an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, restoration of Afghanistan's nonaligned status, allowing the Afghan people to have a government of their choice, and the return of 2.5 million Afghan refugees to their homeland with safety and honor.

The 157 member UN General Assembly has overwhelmingly endorsed Pakistan's views which are based entirely on principles and in complete conformity with the dictates of goodneighborly relations. A firm believer in the principles of peaceful coexistence, Pakistan pursues a policy of noninterference in the affairs of other countries and it rightly hopes that others would equally respect its independence and sovereignty.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL FRIDAY IMAMS

LD231800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Announcer-read speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to a group of provincial Friday imams on 23 November -- place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, I thank all the learned scholars of the Fars Province who have taken the trouble of graciously coming here so that we can benefit from their presence and pay our respects to them.

Superpowers and powers, when they realized that the plots they have hatched so far have been in vain, have thought of fanning differences inside the country, for if internal differences were to heighten there would no longer be any need for external plots. The imam of ummah added: On the home front, too, [as heard] there are two kinds of rifts which have a prominent place, one is to drive a wedge between the people and the clergy. The kind of plot which also existed during the time of Reza Khan [the former shah's father] and which is being exacerbated these days. This is because very positive things are being done as a result of the unity between the people and the clergy. For this reason the gentlemen should bear in mind that they should thwart those elements who may be trying to cause a rift between the clergy and themselves or between the clergy and the people; this is one of the extremely important matters to which attention should be paid, and the Friday prayer leaders, in their Friday sermons, and congregational prayer leaders in theirs should point this out.

It is perhaps some of these deviants and Mojahedin-e Khalq who insult some of the maraje' [religious authorities of the Shi'ites whose ruling should be observed] and on the pretext of being friendly with this marja' or that, insult a marja' or a great clergyman. This in itself becomes a start of division. The gentlemen of the cloth, wherever they may be, should stop this; at the same time the gentlemen are aware that those who oppose the clergy are lying in wait to find a weak point so as to blow it up so that the clergymen will lose their reputation among the people. For this reason, the clergymen should bear in mind that they should not do something that may be exploited by others.

In another part of his remarks, the leader of the world's oppressed said: The second matter is that there are still elements who are trying to bring about conflicts between the institutions which emanate from the people themselves. The gentlemen from the provinces should stop this most vigorously. I hope that today, when the hands of foreigners have been cut short in our country and when the people, the government, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the clergy are united, action will be taken to bring about calm and promote progress and prevent any dispute from arising.

In conclusion, the imam of the ummah once again stressed: If, with reliance upon the most blessed, most exalted God, the sacred being of most exalted God and the Lord of the ages, we carry forward our work we shall, God willing, come to no harm. May God preserve all of you gentlemen and draw all our attention to our religious, divine obligations. And peace and God's benedictions be upon you.

MISAVI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD231154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Council of Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran met in session this morning.

The session began with recitations from the holy Koran and was chaired by Mr Musavi, the prime minister. The session first reviewed the latest domestic and foreign developments, and then Mr Gharazi, the oil minister, elaborated on the methods adopted to resume work on delayed ministry projects. The Council of Ministers then discussed the Oil Ministry's proposal to implement the decisions made at the OPEC conference. Proposals made by the Ministry of Roads and Transport concerning merging and completing the Bandar Chahbahar Port project and renewing the contract with the respective contractors were studied and the proposals were referred to the technical commission for a final decision and further investigation.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 707

LD231744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Communique No 707 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name: We hereby inform our dear compatriots of some of the operations of the self-sacrificing forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation in the battlefields. The fighters of the ground forces in the western fronts opened heavy-weapons fire on the tank and artillery positions, bunkers and infantry of the enemy and, while preventing the activities of the Iraqi forces, inflicted some losses and casualties on the Iraqi forces on these fronts.

In Kani-Sakht and Shur-o-Shirin, the fighters of the gendarmeries inflicted considerable casualties and losses on the enemy forces. On the fronts west of Dezful the fighters of the ground forces, while defending the area under their protection, opened artillery and mortar fire on enemy positions and fortifications and destroyed 1 tank, 2 vehicles, 2 mortars, 1 ammunition dump and a number of bunkers and observation towers and killed about 10 of the Iraqi forces and wounded a number of them.

On the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts sporadic exchanges of fire continued. In Dasht-e 'Abbas the fighters of the ground forces damaged one Iraqi tank and one truck and killed or wounded a number of their personnel.

As a result of the exchange of fire on Abadan fronts about 23 enemy foxholes, trenches and observation towers were destroyed, 2 of their ammunition dumps were set on fire and 1 of their anti-aircraft guns was destroyed. The number of Iraqi dead and wounded on these fronts is about 35.

As a result of firing by the fighters of the navy on the Khuninshahr front, a number of Iraqi personnel were killed and some of their positions and a quantity of their weapons and ammunition was destroyed.

During the battles on 21 November, 14 of the self-sacrificing personnel of the ground forces and 2 personnel of the gendarmerie were martyred and joined the ranks of the martyrs. May their souls be in bliss and may their path bestow glory upon our Islamic homeland.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS RAID VARIOUS SAFE HOUSES

LD231234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Citing a statement issued by the Public Relations Office of the Revolution Guards Corps, the Central News Unit reports on some operations carried out by the revolution guards corps in combating the counterrevolutionaries and imperialist mercenary terrorists over the past few days:

In Bandar 'Abbas, the revolution guards uncovered several safe houses belonging to the minority wing of the pro-American Cherik-e Fada'i organization. A large quantity of arms and ammunition as well as (?printing) and mimeograph machines were captured. In the shooting following a raid in a safe house by members of the Revolution Guards Corps, two terrorists were killed and one was wounded. Moreover, four more terrorists were captured by the guards. Members of the Alashtar Revolution Guards Corps managed to arrest nearly 20 active members and sympathisers of the terrorist hypocrites [Mojahedin-e Khalq], the Fada'-ye Khalq minority faction, and other agents of corruption. Two firearms, and some ammunition and documents were seized from them. In Esfahan 25 agents waging war against God and engaging in terrorism were arrested by the Revolution Guards [words indistinct]. Furthermore, five safe houses were uncovered in Shiraz by the Revolution Guards, with more than 18 pro-American hypocrites arrested. A considerable quantity of arms, explosives, hand grenades and documents were seized from them.

GUARDS CLASH WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD231734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Statement issued by the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We inform our aware nation, which is always present at the scene, of some of the operations of the self-sacrificing members of the Guards Corps in the battlefields against the counterrevolutionaries and the mercenaries of world oppression. Yesterday, the brave fighters of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the self-sacrificing members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in a coordinated operation, left for (Inderqash) village in order to mop up that village. In an intense clash they succeeded in cleasing this village of armed assailants and mercenaries and killing more than 38 of them, wounding a number of them and arresting 17 others. During these clashes, which ended with complete success for our forces, five of our self-sacrificing fighters achieved the lofty status of martyrdom.

Also, after surrounding (Darsar) village, 6 km from Bukan, the forces of Islam occupied the headquarters of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party and arrested 15 members of this mercenary party and killed 2 others. As a result of this operation 30 weapons which had been stolen from the Muslim arsenal were returned to their original premises. Alongside this victory by our forces one prison belonging to the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party was occupied by our brothers and four of the fighters of the Muslim nation who had been captives in the hands of the counterrevolutionaries were set free.

After the completion of these operations our forces, while returning, were ambushed by the armed assailants. This time again, through their vigilance, the guards repulsed this futile attack and killed five mercenaries and wounded several more.

Hoping for the greater victories of the forces of truth.

NEPAL

PRC TRADE TEAM LED BY ZHENG YISHAN ARRIVES

BK211527 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] A six member Chinese trade delegation arrived in Katmandu today at the invitation of his majesty's government. The delegation has been led by Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Trade Zheng Yishan.

During its stay the Chinese delegation will call on Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa and Minister for Finance, Commerce and Supplies Yadav Prashad Pant. It will also hold talks with officials of his majesty's government.

Signs Trade Agreement

BK221710 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Nepal and the People's Republic of China today signed a trade and payments agreement replacing a similar agreement concluded in 1974. Secretary of Commerce and Supply Shanker Krishnsa Malla signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and Vice Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade Zheng Yishan signed on behalf of the Government of the People's Repbulic of China.

The press release issued today by the Ministry of Commerce and supplies said during the discussions held between the two delegations it was mutually agreed to introduce certain changes in the provisions of the 1974 agreement. These changes, the release noted, were arrived at with a spirit of good will and mutual understanding and have been necessitated by new developments and changes in the bilateral trade between the two countries. One of the changes agreed upon is expected to bring about flexibility in shipping of exports while the other attempts to simplify the payment arrangement laid down in the existing agreement. This change does away with the twin credit system and the enables payment to be effective in any convertible currency and has been necessitated by the fact that Nepali traders can now trade directly with state organizations of China.

As regards payments for overland trade between the two countries, however, the status quo will be maintained in the larger interest of further promotion [word indistinct] of trade to the advantage of the people living on both sides of the border. His Majesty's Government of Nepal believes that these new arrangements will contribute further to the growth of Nepal-China trade and will lead to even stronger and mutually advantageous trade relations in future, the press release said.

Speaking on the occasion, Malla shed light on the significance of the new agreement and expressed the hope that it would be helpful in promoting bilateral trade between Nepal and China. Zheng also spoke on the occasion, describing the new agreement as an important document in the trade between Nepal and China. The signing of the new trade agreement would in its own way help enhance and consolidate friendly relations between the two neighbors, he added.

Official Hosts Dinner

BK231653 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Leader of the Chinese trade delegation to Nepal, Vice Minister for Foreign Trade Zheng Yishan has said that the Nepalese people under the leadership of his majesty the king are developing their national economy on the basis of self-reliance and making full use of this country's resources that [words indistinct] achievements in building their country [word indistinct].

Zheng Yishan was speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by Commerce and Supplies Secretary Shanker Krishna Malla in Katmandu last night. Zheng Vishan said the Government of Nepal is pursuing a foreign policy of independence, peace and nonalignment and adhering to the principle of defying brute force and opposing foreign intrusion in international affairs thus making a positive contribution toward [words indistinct]. He added that his majesty the king has visited China more than once and the Chinese leaders have visited Nepal successively. He said these visits have made a valuable contribution toward the development of friendship between the people of China and Nepal and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking on the occasion Shanker Krishna Malla said that Nepal and China had trade and commercial relations over the centuries. He added these contacts had evolved and deepened the friendship and understanding between the two countries and people. With a view to [words indistinct] the trade and economic cooperation between the Kingdom of Nepal and the People's Republic of China they have concluded a trade and payment agreement, he said. Adding that the agreement which replaces the 1974 agreement is [words indistinct] two governments' firm commitment to the development of broad and mutually beneficial relationship in the area of trade and commerce.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT JAYEWARDENE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

BK211145 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] President Jayewardene said yesterday that the time for ideological experiment is now over and he invited all those who are interested in good government to join him and his team in working out solutions to the country's political and economic problems. He said that a government as an organization should be revolutionary and should change to remain viable. Therefore, Jayewardene said they were trying to change the course of government policy followed in all sectors since independence.

Jayewardene was speaking at the opening of a joint venture footwear manufacturing company in the Katanayake free trade zone yesterday. The collaborators in this venture are the Ceylon Leather Products Corporation and two South Korean firms. The investments involved were 64 million rupees.

The president said that at the general election of 1977 the United National Party had opposed the policy of increasing state capitalism, imposing price controls and handing out subsidies to the entire population. The party's program was geared to economic growth and creation of employment and the conditions necessary for the foreign and domestic investment for development. That, he said, represented a complete reversal of previous doctrines of welfare expenditure and increasing subsidies to the state-owned economic sector at the expense of economic growth.

Unfortunately, the president said world economic forces, which had caused upheaval in both the capitalist and socialist world, had worked against all. But the solution was not to retreat and take shelter under earlier policies which had proved a failure. The answer was to press ahead and find new ways within the accepted policy to meet the difficulties created by international conditions.

The president also referred to the benefits that had accrued from the free trade zone, particularly in respect of employment and increased wages. He expressed confidence that before long it would be possible to find jobs for at least 50,000 persons in the free trade zone.